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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1932

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DATE-PALM SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE (NO. 6)

MODIFICATION OF DATE-PALM SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to the quarantine and regulations issued to prevent the interstate spread of the scale insects attacking dates, removes the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*) from consideration. It has been found that this insect is not serious commercially. Accordingly, evidence of freedom from the Parlatoria scale will hereafter constitute the basis for issuing Federal permits for the shipment or transportation of date palms or date-palm offshoots from the regulated areas; namely, Imperial County and that part of Riverside County lying east of the San Bernardino meridian in California; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties in Arizona, and Webb County in Texas.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 6 AND TO THE REGULATIONS
SUPPLEMENTAL THERETO**

(Approved November 18, 1932; effective December 1, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Notice of Quarantine No. 6 (domestic), and the regulations supplemental thereto, issued on March 1, 1913, to prevent the spread of the date-palm scale insects, be and the same are hereby amended to eliminate all reference in such quarantine and regulations to the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*). Certificates may hereafter be issued under those regulations authorizing the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from the areas named therein to outside points on condition that such palms or offshoots are free from the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing amendment sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, California, and Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to Notice of Quarantine No. 6 and to the regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the date-palm scale insects, effective December 1, 1932. Under the amendment all references in such quarantine and regulations to the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*) are eliminated. Hereafter evidence of freedom from *Parlatoria* scale will constitute the basis for issuing Federal permits for the shipment or transportation of date palms or date-palm offshoots from the regulated areas of California, Arizona, and Texas.

Copies of the said amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., November 20, 1932; Imperial Valley Press, El Centro, Calif., November 29, 1932; the Times, Laredo, Tex., November 28, 1932.]

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—REMOVAL OF RED SCALE FROM DATE-PALM
SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 5, 1932.

Inclosed is a copy of Amendment No. 1 to Notice of Quarantine No. 6, on account of date scale insects, and to the regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 1, 1932. This amendment removes the red date scale, also known as the *Phoenicococcus* scale, from consideration under this quarantine.

Please be governed by the instructions in the amended regulations.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)**REVISION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS****INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

This edition of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 is necessary in order to replenish an exhausted stock, and is essentially a mere reprint. The only change made in the regulations themselves is the substitution of the now legal title "Bureau of Plant Quarantine" in regulations 1 and 3 for the former title "Federal Horticultural Board." The explanatory note relating to disinfection and safeguarding procedure is omitted, inasmuch as this field is fully covered by the plant safeguard regulations which become effective December 1, 1932. Regulation 2 as given in the present edition continues amendment No. 5, revising this regulation effective July 15, 1932.

The notice of permit requirement for the entry of chestnuts and acorns from foreign countries, issued pursuant to the provisions of regulation 2 and which became effective July 29, 1929, continues in effect.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56

(Effective on and after November 1, 1923)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given (1) that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central America and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tryptidae), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and may be carried by fruits and vegetables commercially imported into the United States or brought to the ports of the United States as ships' stores or casually by passengers or others, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables from the countries and localities enumerated may result in the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tryptidae).

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tryptidae), to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign country or locality, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables.

On and after November 1, 1923, and until further notice, the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine leaves in full effect all special quarantines and other orders now in force restricting the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables with the exception of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which is replaced by this quarantine. A list of such quarantines and restrictive orders is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done this first day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56, GOV-
ERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED
STATES**

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Fresh fruits and vegetables.*—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(b) *Plants or portions of plants.*—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(c) *Port of first arrival.*—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(d) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1 (b).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts¹ by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tryptidae), or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

Commonwealth of Australia.—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Chile and Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under

¹ See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialities as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (*Tryptidae*), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

REGULATION 3. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Persons contemplating the importation of fruits or vegetables the entry of which is authorized in these regulations shall first make application to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for shipments from each country and for each port of first arrival in the United States.

REGULATION 4. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of fruits or vegetables, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

REGULATION 5. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon the arrival of fruits or vegetables from the countries specified in the quarantine at the port of first arrival the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the kinds of fruits or vegetables, the quantity or the number of crates or other containers included in the shipment, the country or locality where grown, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of first arrival, or, if by rail, the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice or in any other way violates the quarantine.

REGULATION 6. INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits or vegetables shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination at the option of said department.

Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

No crate, box, hamper, or other container of fruits or vegetables, or fruits and vegetables in bulk, shall be removed from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture that the products have been inspected and found to be free from infestation and from plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise: *Provided*, That the requirements under these regulations with respect to the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables into any State for local consumption shall not be a bar to the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be deemed necessary by the officials of such States.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

REGULATION 7. INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE AND CARGO ON THE DOCK

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate with the customs inspectors in the examination of all baggage or other personal belongings of passengers or members of crews of vessels or other carriers whenever such examination is deemed necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this quarantine with respect to the entry of any prohibited or restricted fruits or vegetables or plants or portions of plants which may be contained in the baggage or other belongings of such persons.

The above regulations shall be effective on and after November 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

The information formerly assembled in this appendix is now incorporated in a circular issued from time to time by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, entitled "List of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations," and obtainable on request.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 39792, PUBLISHING THE NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56 (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE), WITH REGULATIONS, RELATING TO FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, AMENDED (T. D. 46016)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 5 of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 (fruit and vegetable quarantine) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 15, 1932, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the amendment.]

B. P. Q.—344.

(Revision of P. Q. C. A.—241)

OCTOBER 6, 1932.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CHESTNUTS AND ACORNS FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

The entry and commercial distribution of chestnuts and acorns from all countries and localities, in addition to the permit requirement, is conditioned upon freedom of shipments of these nuts from the living larvæ of the European codling moth and chestnut weevils (*Balaninus* spp.) and other injurious insects.

All shipments upon arrival will be inspected, and if this examination reveals the presence of living insects in the nuts or in or on the containers, or on the docks in the immediate vicinity of the containers, all such shipments must be promptly exported, unless provision has been previously made for the disinfection of such shipments as a condition of entry, under methods and conditions approved by the bureau. It is understood that these conditions shall include immediate availability of plants with capacity to handle the shipments promptly, and if hot water is used, provided with efficient driers, and that such plants shall be within the confines of the port of first arrival and at locations approved by the bureau. In view of the necessity of having a Federal inspector at each plant, the number of such plants shall not exceed two at any port.

Shipments infested with living insects must be promptly moved to an approved treating plant under safeguards deemed necessary by the representatives of the bureau.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO (NO. 58)

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Quarantine No. 58, governing the entry of fruits and vegetables from Puerto Rico, came into effect July 1, 1925. During the intervening period there has been some opportunity to make more accurate estimate of the pest risk attending shipments of fruits and vegetables from the island; and because of the wider knowledge thus attained on the pest situation, coupled with considerable confidence in established methods of safeguarding such shipments by point-of-origin inspection and certification, it would appear that the somewhat restricted list of fruits and vegetables originally permitted entry to the mainland could be safely extended.

This amendment, affecting regulation 3 only, provides for admission of a considerable number of fruit and vegetable products additional to the limited number listed in the original regulations.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 58

(Approved December 13, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 58, which became effective July 1, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PERMITTED ENTRY UNDER INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Subject to the conditions and limitations noted, the following fruits and vegetables may be moved or allowed to be moved from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States when such fruits or vegetables are free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or rubbish and have been inspected by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from injurious insect infestation, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer, and are marked in compliance with the regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the mainland when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables, in the form and manner in which they are to be

shipped, are not and can not be a means of conveying injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly or the bean pod borer.

<i>Allium</i> spp. (onion, garlic, leek)	Ginger root
<i>Arrowroot</i> (<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>)	Kudzu
<i>Artichoke</i> (Jerusalem) (<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>)	Leren—sweet corn root (<i>Calathea allouia</i>)
<i>Artocarpus</i> spp. (breadfruit, jackfruit)	Lettuce
<i>Asparagus</i>	Melon (cantaloupe, muskmelon, watermelon, casaba, honeydew)
<i>Avocado</i>	Mustard greens
<i>Balsam-pear</i>	Parsley
<i>Banana</i>	Parsnip
<i>Bean</i> (faba, string, Lima) ²	Pea (in pod)
<i>Beet</i> (including Swiss chard)	Pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> sp.)
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc.)	Pigeon pea (<i>gandule</i>) ²
<i>Cacao</i> bean pod	Pineapple
<i>Carrot</i>	Plantain
<i>Cassava</i> root (yuca)	Potato
<i>Celer</i>	Pumpkin
<i>Chayote</i>	Radish
<i>Cichorium</i> (endive, chicory)	Rhubarb
<i>Citrus</i> fruits (citron, orange, lemon, lime, grape- fruit, etc.)	Rutabaga
<i>Corn</i> , sweet (<i>Zea mays</i>)	Spinach
<i>Cucumber</i> , including Angolo cucumber (<i>Sicania odorifera</i>)	Squash or calabaza
<i>Dasheen</i> —malanga, taro (<i>Colocasia</i> or <i>Caladium</i> spp.)	Strawberry
<i>Eggplant</i>	Tamarind bean pod
<i>Fennel</i>	Tomato
<i>Genip</i> (quenepa, <i>Melicocca bijuga</i>)	Turnip
	Vegetable marrow
	Watercress
	Waterlily root
	Yautia—tanier (<i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 1, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of December, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing amendment sent to all steamship lines plying between Puerto Rico and the mainland.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 30, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has amended regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of quarantine No. 58, on account of certain injurious insects including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer in Puerto Rico, this amendment to become effective January 1, 1933.

The effect of this amendment is hereafter to permit entry from Puerto Rico of some 52 listed fruit and vegetable products instead of the limited number for which entry was originally definitely provided in this regulation.

Copies of this amendment, referred to as Amendment No. 1 to Notice of quarantine No. 58, may be obtained on request from the Bureau of Plant quarantine, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in *El Mundo*, San Juan, P. R., January 14, 1933.]

² Shelled beans and pigeon peas are admitted at all ports throughout the year; if in pods, at the port of New York only and during the season November to March, inclusive.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE
(NO. 48)****REVISION OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS****INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

The following revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine and regulations brings parts of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont under restriction and modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Important modifications of the regulations include (1) the exemption from the certification requirement of commercially packed apples, and (2) the provision for an isolated area at Richmond, Va., under which certification will be required for the shipment of restricted fruits and vegetables from other regulated areas to that point, and no restrictions will be placed on the shipment of fruits and vegetables therefrom.

SUMMARY

These regulations as now revised prohibit the interstate shipment of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, or berries from the regulated areas to or through outside points from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. Peaches in shipments of less than 15 pounds are exempt. All commercially packed apples are exempt, and also shipments of apples of less than 15 pounds to the shipment whether commercially packed or not. For details and other exceptions, see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (including parts of plants and cut flowers), and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. For details and exceptions, see regulations 6 and 7.

The regulated areas include the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

For other conditions governing the interstate movement of the restricted articles and any vehicles and containers transporting them, see regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 22 Elizabeth Street, South Norwalk, Conn., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (NINTH REVISION)

(Approved December 22, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after January 1, 1933. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common

carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22nd day of December, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (ELEVENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

(Approved December 22, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle*.—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) The terms "infested," "infestation," and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area*.—Any State or district quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area*.—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(e) *Fruits and vegetables*.—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables see regulation 5.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock*.—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse*.—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds,heeling-in areas, hotbeds, cold-frames, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(j) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(k) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

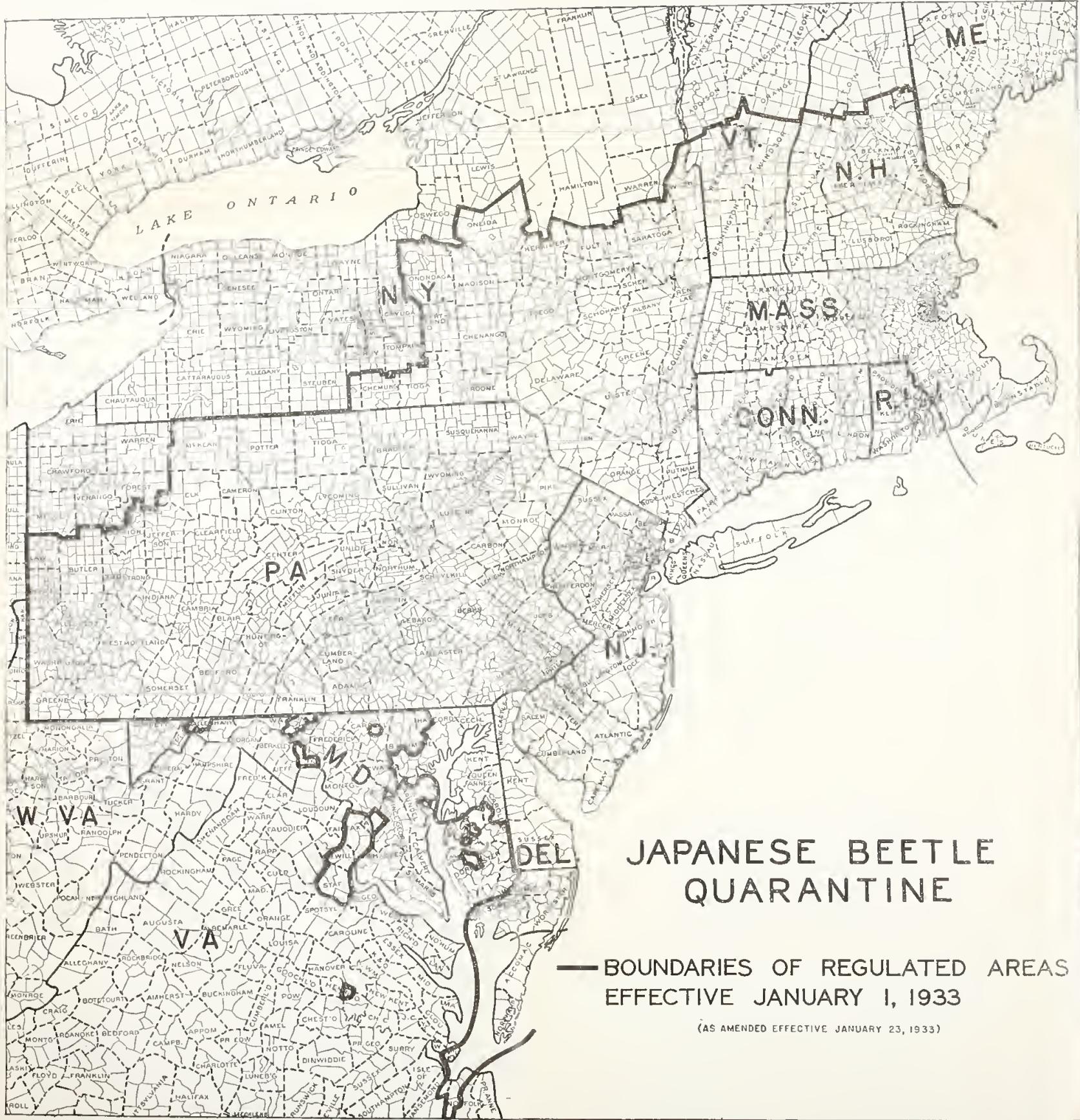
REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

— JAPANESE BEETLE
QUARANTINE

— БЫТЬ ОБРАЩЕНЫ КО ВСЕМ
БИОСФЕРНЫМ ФАКТОРАМ

— ПРИЧЕМ ТОЛЬКО ПОСЛЕДНИЙ



JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

— BOUNDARIES OF REGULATED AREAS
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1933

(AS AMENDED EFFECTIVE JANUARY 23, 1933)

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland and election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 14, 22, and 23, in *Allegany County*; the city of Annapolis and election district No. 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; election districts of Henderson (No. 1), Greensboro (No. 2), Denton (No. 3), and Ridgely (No. 7), in *Caroline County*; the city of Westminster, in *Carroll County*; election district of Cambridge (No. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Petersville (No. 12), and Brunswick (No. 25), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (No. 4); election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County*; election district and town of Laurel (No. 10), in *Prince Georges County*; towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Sharpsburg (No. 1), Williamsport (No. 2), Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), and Halfway (No. 26), in *Washington County*; election districts of Pittsburg (No. 4), Parsons (No. 5), Dennis (No. 6), Trappe (No. 7), Nutters (No. 8), Salisbury (No. 9), Delmar (No. 11), Camden (No. 13), and Willards (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; towns of Caton, Corning, and Hornby, and the city of Corning, in *Steuben County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury, and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the county of Erie.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Elizabeth City, Northampton, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Falls Church, Lee, Mount Vernon, and Providence, in *Fairfax County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; magisterial districts of Deep Creek and Western Branch, in *Norfolk County*, and that part of Tanners Creek district in said county which lies north of the northern branch of the electric division of the Norfolk Southern Railway but not including the right of way nor the stations on said branch; magisterial districts of Coles, Dumfries, and Occoquan, in *Prince William County*; Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County*; and the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT**

(1) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, except as follows:

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(b) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement to Richmond, Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the city of Richmond, Va., to points outside the regulated areas.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits or vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment, or of commercially packed shipments of apples in any quantity, or of bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate shipment from the regulated areas of fruits and vegetables other than those mentioned above, except that any such interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables may be inspected by inspectors at any time or place inside or outside the regulated areas and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated areas.

REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK**SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT**

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) True bulbs,³ corms, and tubers, when dormant and free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and fish grass).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as Class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of Class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(a) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as Class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as Class I or Class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in Class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in Classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(b) Upon compliance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (i) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (ii) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing, or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of Class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in Class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

³The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs is subject to the restrictions contained in the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62 (Narcissus Bulb Quarantine).

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to, the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of Class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (i) shall be potted in certified soil; (ii) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (iii) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (iv) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil may be certified for movement either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of Class I or in a certified greenhouse of Class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also section A (3) of this regulation.)

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, or (c) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (a) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the articles when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (c) shall also report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others whose premises are classified as Class III shall in addition report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and, when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

REGULATION 7. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes, nor of "bird gravel" or "bird sand" in packages of 5 pounds or less to the package.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates for the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure or of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (a) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (b) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (c) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

REGULATION 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

REGULATION 9. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

(a) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of bulk shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

REGULATION 10. GENERAL CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

(a) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7 shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(b) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and to so place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(c) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(d) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated can not be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(e) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

REGULATION 11. CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

REGULATION 12. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infested articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

REGULATION 13. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

REGULATION 14. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 1, 1933, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated December 12, 1931.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of December, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 22 Elizabeth Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Subsidiary offices are maintained in Hartford, Conn.; Dover, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Glassboro, Trenton, and Rutherford, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; and Lancaster and Oakmont (Upper Darby P. O.), Pa.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling National 4645, branch 2589, the inspection house of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of entomology, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.

Board of agriculture, Dover, Del.

Department of zoology and entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Division of plant pest control, department of agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass.

Deputy commissioner, department of agriculture, Durham, N. H.

Bureau of statistics and inspection, department of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany, N. Y.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, State House, Providence, R. I.

Entomologist, department of agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

Division of plant industry, department of agriculture and immigration, Richmond, Va.

[The foregoing revision was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), effective January 1, 1933, quarantined the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, and has ordered that (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants, and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said quarantine or in amendments thereto. The revision brings parts of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont under restriction, modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and makes other changes of interest to shippers of the articles enumerated. Copies of said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 8, 1933; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., January 4, 1933; the Boston Transcript, Boston, Mass., January 6, 1933; the Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., January 5, 1933; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., January 5, 1933; the Union, Manchester, N. H., January 6, 1933; Albany News, Albany, N. Y., January 5, 1933; the News, Harrisburg, Pa., March, 1933; News-Leader, Richmond, Va., January 4, 1933; the News, Newark, N. J., January 4, 1933; the Herald, Rutland, Vt., January 5, 1933; Washington Evening Star, Washington, D. C., January 5, 1933.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PHONY-PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 67)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT MEMPHIS, TENN., TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PHONY-PEACH DISEASE TO THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the phony-peach disease, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, has recently been discovered in the States of Missouri and Oklahoma.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the phony-peach disease to include the States of Missouri and Oklahoma within the quarantined area and of restricting the movement of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, or any kinds or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots, from the said States or from any infected districts determined therein.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at 20-26 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. (room 1128), at 10 a. m., on December 13, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA OR TO CERTAIN INFESTED SECTIONS THEREOF

OCTOBER 17, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, which is known to exist in portions of the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, has recently been discovered in certain parts of the State of Florida.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this insect to include the State of Florida and of prohibiting or restricting to such an extent as may be necessary the interstate movement from that State or from the infested parts thereof of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on October 24, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISION OF PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink-bollworm quarantine and regulations adds six counties of north-central Florida to the regulated areas, and makes provision for the compression of cotton lint, and the crushing of cottonseed, produced or ginned therein.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 5 counties of southern Arizona, 6 counties of north-central Florida, 7 counties of southern New Mexico, and 16 entire counties and parts of 1 additional county of western Texas. [See regulation 3.]

Cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed cake and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton products must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. [For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulation 5, A; regulation 5, B (7-10); and regulation 7.]

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement. [See regulation 5, B (5).]

Seed cotton and cottonseed hulls must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas, and cottonseed hulls may be moved between such areas only under permit. [See regulation 5, B (6) and (8).]

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. [See regulation 5, B (11), and regulation 8.]

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicle. [See regulation 6.]

To secure permits, address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 798, San Antonio, Tex., or the nearest branch office.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Approved October 26, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders),

a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after October 29, 1932. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations herein-after made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved October 26, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm*.—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(b) *Regulated areas*.—Areas in a quarantined State which are now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(c) *Wild cotton*.—Plants of any species of the genus *Gossypium*, whether native, introduced, planted, or escaped (except cotton cultivated for the production of lint), and all parts of such plants.

(d) *Cotton and other articles*.—All the articles enumerated as brought under restriction as to interstate movement in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(e) *Cotton lint*.—Cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, including samples of cotton lint and linters.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the following counties and parts of counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Greenlee, Graham, Pinal, and Maricopa.

Florida area.—The counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Texas area.—The counties of Terrell, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Loving, Culberson, Hudspeth, El Paso, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, and that part of Midland County lying south and west of the following described boundary line, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys Nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey No. 2, T. and P., block 37, township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys Nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey No. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys Nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER ARTICLES**SECTION A. COTTON LINT**

(1) *Permits required.*—Cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Conditions governing the issuance of permits.*—Permits authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, may be issued, except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) hereof, upon condition that the material has been produced in a gin in which all cottonseed is sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector that it has been so ginned as to prevent the inclusion of cottonseed, that it has been protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector from contamination with cottonseed, and that it has, in addition, been given such compression, fumigation, or other treatment as may be prescribed in the following paragraphs:

(a) If the material was produced in areas in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either

has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvæ therein would be crushed.

(b) If the material has been produced in regulated areas in which the infestation is not as light as prescribed in paragraph (a), fumigation under vacuum under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector will also be required.

(c) If the material consists of samples, grabbots, flues, picker waste, motes, round bales, or any form of unmanufactured cotton fiber other than commercial square bales of lint and linters, one or more of the following treatments may be required by the inspector: Vacuum fumigation, standard or high-density compression, or passing through special roller equipment.

(d) Cotton lint, delint, samples, and grabbots, produced by any oil mill located outside the regulated areas but authorized under paragraph (7, b) below to crush cottonseed originating therein, shall be returned to the regulated areas or to a compress or fumigation plant outside thereof authorized under paragraph (4) below, for such compression and fumigation as may be required under previous paragraphs of this section, and shall not be moved therefrom except in compliance with all applicable requirements of this section.

(e) Uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint may be moved interstate under permit between regulated areas⁴ under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(3) *Lint grown outside regulated areas.*—Baled cotton lint grown outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

(4) *Cotton lint grown in areas without facilities for compression, fumigation, or seed sterilization.*—In the case of cotton lint produced or ginned in regulated areas in which compression, fumigation, or seed-sterilization equipment is inadequate or lacking, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of such lint to an authorized compress or fumigation plant specified in such permit. Pending the construction of seed-sterilization equipment within any regulated area, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint produced in gins in which the seed is not sterilized. Plants located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to compress or fumigate cotton produced in such areas upon compliance with such safeguards as shall in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Cotton produced in a regulated area and compressed or fumigated outside thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the compress or fumigation plant except under permit.

SECTION B. MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PRODUCTS AND OTHER RESTRICTED ARTICLES

(5) Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant, gin waste, and wild cotton, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas.

(6) Seed cotton shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas, except that, for the purpose of ginning, such seed cotton may be moved⁴ interstate without permit between two contiguous regulated areas. Cottonseed and cotton lint ginned from seed cotton so moved may be returned without permit to point of origin.

(7) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such permits may be issued under the conditions specified in any one of the following three paragraphs:

(a) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(b) Upon determination by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine that reasonable necessity exists for such action, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to crush cottonseed originating in said areas, upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of said bu-

⁴ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61.

reau eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Such authorized mills shall be operated in manner and by method satisfactory to and under the supervision of the bureau. In case of such authorization, permits may be issued for the interstate movement from the regulated areas or portions thereof to such authorized mills for crushing of cottonseed which has been sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in areas in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine authorizes the omission of fumigation of the cotton lint produced therein, on condition that such seed shall be heated to a temperature of not less than 145° F. and held at such temperature for at least one hour; that the maintenance of such temperature shall be witnessed by an inspector, and that cottonseed so treated shall be immediately placed in sacks or other approved containers and shipped, or shall be segregated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(8) Cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed hulls may be moved interstate under permit⁵ between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area on the furnishing of evidence that the cottonseed from which the hulls were obtained was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(9) Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; (2) that in the process of and subsequent to the manufacture of such cake and meal, safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed; and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (10) of this regulation.

(10) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(11) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until she same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(12) Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.

REGULATION 6. MARKING AND LABELING

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 5 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector. Copies of the permits required by regulation 5 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of cotton lint, and bagging and other wrappers and containers, the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee, or such other marking as shall be sufficient in the judgment of the inspector to identify the material. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of road vehicles, copies of the permits required by regulation 5 shall accompany the vehicle.

REGULATION 7. APPLICATIONS; LABOR, STORAGE, AND CARTAGE COSTS

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor on forms provided for the purpose as far as possible in advance of the prob-

⁵ See footnote 4.

able date of shipment. Applications should show the origin, nature, and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, San Antonio, Tex., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

REGULATION 8. COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS A CONDITION OF ACCEPTANCE FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF THE RESTRICTED ARTICLES BY COMMON CARRIERS

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

REGULATION 9. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 29, 1932, and shall supersede on that date the rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on December 26, 1929, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing revision sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Revised), effective October 29, 1932, quarantined the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton. This revision of the quarantine and regulations adds six counties of north-central Florida to the regulated areas, and restricts the movement therefrom of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cotton-seed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles. Copies of said revised quarantine with revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., January 17, 1933; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., November 15, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., November 7, 1932; El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., November 7, 1932.]

B. P. Q.—345.

OCTOBER 29, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—PERMITS FOR THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS FROM THE PINK-BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA OF FLORIDA

[Issued under Regulation 5, Quarantine No. 52, as revised]

[Approved October 29, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

Paragraph (2-a) of section A, regulation 5, of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, effective October 29, 1932, provides, as one of the conditions governing the issuance of permits, authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, that:

"(a) If the material was produced in areas in which the pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvae therein would be crushed."

Notice is hereby given that the regulated area of Florida [namely, the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union] is designated as an area in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation of the above material may be omitted without involving risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

Since compression and seed sterilization equipment is inadequate or lacking in the regulated area of Florida, compresses located outside of but in the vicinity of that area will be designated for the compression of the cotton lint and linters produced therein, and permits will be issued for the movement of lint from the regulated area to such compresses. Such compresses will be required to segregate, and to maintain the identity of, lint and linters obtained from the regulated area; not to ship, move, or allow to be moved such lint or linters from the compress except under permit; and to comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

In the same manner, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated area may be designated to crush cottonseed originating in that area. Such seed shall be sterilized before shipment or transportation to the oil mill, and shall be transported to the mill only under permit. Designated mills will be required to segregate seed received from the regulated area; to crush it promptly on receipt; to prevent any such seed from escaping the crushing process, and to adopt such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector. Cleaning of the mill will be required after completion of the crushing for the season. Cotton lint, delint, samples, and grabbots ginned from seed from a regulated area by any oil mill designated under this paragraph must under the quarantine regulations be returned to the regulated area or to an authorized compress for compression, or given such other treatment as may be prescribed by the inspector.

Except as specifically provided herein under the authority of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, as revised effective October 29, 1932, all cotton, cotton products, and other restricted articles shall, as a condition of interstate movement from the regulated area of Florida, strictly comply with all the requirements of those rules and regulations.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PLANT SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS**REVISION OF PLANT SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS****INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

The supply of reprints of Rules and Regulations Governing (1) Entry for Immediate Export, (2) Entry for Immediate Transportation and Exportation in Bond, and (3) Safeguarding the Arrival at a Port Where Entry or Landing is Not Intended of Prohibited Plants and Plant Products, issued October 20, 1917, as amended, having been exhausted, it became necessary to print a new edition. Advantage of this opportunity has been taken to revise completely

the text of the regulations, and to include within their scope plants and plant products which are restricted as to entry, as well as those the entry of which into the United States is prohibited.

The importation of certain plants and plant products into the United States is restricted or prohibited by plant quarantines and orders intended to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases into the plant cultures of this country. These quarantines and orders do not always provide the most practical procedure for handling the following special cases:

(1) Landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products within the territory of the United States for transshipment and exportation.

(2) Landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products within the territory of the United States for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond.

(3) Arrival within the territory of the United States of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products the landing or unloading of which is not intended (plants and plant products in sea stores, in ships' stores, in ships' furnishings, in quarters, or as cargo en route to another destination, etc.).

(4) The safeguarding or disposal of plants and plant products which are prohibited entry, or for which entry has been refused, while they are in United States territory.

This order is intended to apply, therefore, to restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when they are deemed to fall within the above categories; in such cases they will be subject to the regulations herein promulgated, though otherwise remaining subject to the provisions of specific quarantines or orders.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ORDER FOR SAFEGUARDING PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY

Under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that on and after December 1, 1932, the unloading, landing, movement, or possession within the territorial limits of the United States of plants and plant products, the importation of which is now or may hereafter be restricted or prohibited by plant quarantines or orders,⁶ when they shall fall in the following categories, shall be permitted only when danger of pest escape is not involved and shall be subject to compliance with the regulations supplemental hereto:

- (1) Are unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation.
- (2) Are unloaded or landed for transportation and exportation.
- (3) Are brought in for temporary stay where unloading or landing is not intended.

(4) Are intended for importation but are refused entry.

Such plants and plant products found to have been landed, unloaded, or brought within the territorial limits of the United States in contravention of the provisions of this order may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as authorized by section 10 of the act.

Any person attempting to bring, land, or unload or move or maintain such plants and plant products within the territorial limits of the United States, except as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto, shall be liable upon conviction to the penalties prescribed by the said act.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Plants and plant products.*—Nursery stock, other plants, plant parts, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, other plant products, and any plant prod-

⁶ See circular of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine entitled, "Plants and Plant Products, the Entry of Which into the United States is Restricted or Prohibited." Information may also be obtained from the plant quarantine inspectors in various ports or by writing to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

uct constituted, in whole or in part, of plant material which has not been so manufactured or processed as to eliminate pest risk.

(b) *Restricted*.—Importation into the United States allowed only in accordance with regulations issued under plant quarantines or orders.

(c) *Prohibited*.—Importation into the United States forbidden by plant quarantines or orders.

(d) *Immediate (export), immediate (transportation and exportation)*.—The period which, in the judgment of the inspector, is the shortest practicable interval of time between the arrival of an incoming vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle, and the departure of the outgoing vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle transporting a consignment of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products.

(e) *Vessel*.—Any craft in which plants and plant products may be transported by water.

(f) *Aircraft*.—Any vehicle in which plants and plant products may be transported by air.

(g) *Vehicle*.—Any contrivance which may be used for the transportation of plants and plant products on land.

(h) *Safeguard*.—So to handle, maintain, or dispose of plants and plant products falling within the categories to which these regulations apply as to minimize or eliminate pest risk which the said plants and plant products may involve.

(i) *Inspector*.—Any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the plant quarantine act and furnished with and wearing a suitable identifying badge.

(j) *Person*.—Imports both the singular and the plural, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations (sec. 11 of the act).

(k) *Act*.—The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended.

ENTRY FOR EXPORTATION OR FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

REGULATION 1. PERMITS FOR LANDING OR UNLOADING FOR EXPORTATION OR FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

The landing or unloading for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, of plants and plant products, whose entry is now, or may hereafter be, restricted or prohibited, shall not be allowed, except under permit and at such port of entry and over such route as shall be designated in the permit.

REGULATION 2. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

Persons contemplating the landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, should apply to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.,⁷ for a permit, stating:

- (1) Exact nature and quantity of the plants and plant products.
- (2) Country⁸ and locality in which grown or produced.
- (3) Name and address of foreign shipper.
- (4) Foreign port of departure.
- (5) Name of transportation line (water, air, rail, vehicular) bringing the plants and plant products to the United States.
- (6) Port of arrival in the United States.
- (7) Proposed routing to United States port of exit.
- (8) Proposed United States port of exit.

REGULATION 3. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS⁹

On approval of an application, a permit will be issued to the permittee for submittal to the collector of customs at the port of entry.¹⁰

⁷ Application form No. 685 will be furnished on request.

⁸ This is not necessarily the same as the country in which the foreign port of departure is located. The need is emphasized of indicating the country in which the products were actually grown.

⁹ Entries of this character are usually handled by customs brokers or by forwarding agents to whom a permit will be issued upon approval of an application.

¹⁰ In addition to the copy furnished to the permittee, or to his agent, for presentation to the customs officer at the United States port of arrival, a copy of the permit will be mailed to the collector of customs, one to the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine at the port, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

REGULATION 4. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

Immediately upon the arrival at a port of the United States of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products intended for exportation or for transportation and exportation, the permittee shall submit to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, through the collector of customs, a notice of arrival on the form provided for that purpose,¹¹ furnishing, in addition to the information required by the application for permit—

- (1) Name of transportation line (water, air, rail, vehicular), and
- (2) Name of vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle (if by rail, the car numbers should be furnished) to which the said plants and plant products will be transshipped or transferred for exportation or for transportation and exportation.
- (3) United States port of exit.
- (4) Name and address of foreign consignee.
- (5) Date of arrival at port of entry.
- (6) Present location of the shipment.

REGULATION 5. CONDITIONS GOVERNING LANDING FOR EXPORTATION

Restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for which a permit has been issued shall not be landed or unloaded for transfer or transshipment for exportation or for transportation and exportation, except under the supervision of the collector of customs and in accordance with articles 901, 904, 905, and 912 of the customs regulations of 1931.

The landing or unloading and the transfer or transshipment of such restricted or prohibited plants and plant products shall be effected by such methods and under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

It is required that all restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for which landing or unloading for exportation or for transportation and exportation is provided in this order shall be exported from the United States within the shortest practicable time after being landed or unloaded. The terms "exportation" and "transportation and exportation," as employed in these regulations, shall be understood to mean "immediate exportation" and "immediate transportation and exportation." If immediate exportation or immediate transportation and exportation are not effected as required, the said plants and plant products shall be subject to seizure and to destruction or other disposal, as authorized by section 10 of the act.

SAFEGUARDING RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

REGULATION 6. DISPOSAL OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, THE ENTRY OR LANDING OF WHICH IS NOT INTENDED, OR FOR WHICH ENTRY IS REFUSED, WHILE THEY ARE WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES

If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, it is necessary to safeguard restricted or prohibited plants and plant products arriving at a port of the United States where entry or landing is not intended, or for which entry is refused, and they can not be adequately safeguarded, they shall be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in section 10 of the act.

If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, it is necessary to safeguard such restricted or prohibited plants and plant products, and they can be adequately safeguarded, he shall prescribe the necessary measures and shall advise, in writing, the master, captain, pilot, driver, or other person in charge or possession of the vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle of the safeguards so prescribed. If the said restricted or prohibited plants and plant products are not safeguarded in accordance with the prescribed measures, they shall be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in section 10 of the act.

These revised regulations shall be effective on and after December 1, 1932, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated October 20, 1917, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

¹¹ For the sake of convenience, the application for permit and the notice of arrival are combined in one form (No. 685), which is intended to serve as an application, or as a notice of arrival, or for both purposes.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACES IN CALIFORNIA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Sausalito and Mill Valley, and these places should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 468, postal laws and regulations.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN FLORIDA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 2, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of Florida are informed that the list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in Florida has been modified to read as follows:

"TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES (EXCEPT SOFT-BODIED) OR ANY PART THEREOF

"NOTE.—Shrubs and vines of a woody nature such as rose bushes, hibiscus, grape vines, blackberry vines, etc., are subject to inspection. Bedding plants (such as coleus and pansy), vegetable plants (such as cabbage and sweetpotato), and strawberry plants, are not subject to inspection."

Postmasters in the State of Florida shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their respective offices, containing any plants or plant products above described, as subject to terminal inspection.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A.—283, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

December 1, 1932.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF CUBA—CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED POTATOES

Presidential Decree No. 1201, of August 26, 1932, prescribes the certification requirements for seed potatoes from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States, offered for entry into Cuba.

ART. 1. The importation of whole seed potatoes will be permitted only from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States of North America, and only when accompanied by official documents issued by competent authorities, and visaed by the corresponding Cuban consul, in which their good sanitary condition as being found free from diseases and pests, and their character as being certified, which must be in accordance with the facts, are established, and attesting that the fields in which the potatoes were grown have been inspected at least twice during the development of the plants, and once when harvested, packed, and shipped, by inspectors appointed by the Government, State, or growers' associations designated by colleges of agriculture, according to the regulations established in the countries of origin of the said seed; each container to bear an official label on which is indicated the origin, variety, number of the certificate relating to their quality, identity of grower, and net weight of contents.

ART. 2. That the varieties of whole seed potatoes known as "Bliss Triumph, Green Mountain, and Irish Cobbler," recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, as most appropriate for growing in Cuba, shall be the only ones until further orders, which may be imported free of duty.

ART. 3. That the period during which seed potatoes may be imported free of duty shall be six months, from September 15 to March 15 following; the arrival of the vessel at the first port of entry determining the right to the benefit if effected within the dates indicated.

ART. 4. Concerns Cuban importers.

ART. 5. That importing merchants who desire to introduce consignments of whole seed potatoes, accepting the benefits conferred by section 260-A of the effective customs tariff, shall present, through the shippers, exporters, or vendors in the country of origin, to the corresponding Cuban consul for the required legalization, together with the supporting invoice, a certificate issued by competent authority of State, county, or town nearest to the place where the said product was grown, indicating the sale price of the same, the transportation charges to the port of embarkation, and the maritime freight and insurance charges.

ART. 6. Concerns permit requirements of Cuban importers.

ART. 7. Provides for the importation of seed potatoes through the ports of Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Carbarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q.—346.

DECEMBER 10, 1932.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATE REGULATIONS

The regulations outlined below are those issued by various States subsequent to the cancellation of the Federal quarantine on account of the European corn borer. The compilation is prepared in response to requests for such information but is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the quarantines and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact wording of legal orders. It should be understood that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture is not in a position to give explanatory information concerning State quarantines. Inquiries as to the interpretation of such restrictions or requests for the full text of orders should be addressed to the appropriate official of the State concerned. It is also possible that quarantine orders or revisions have been issued which have not reached the Federal department.

The orders in the following summary are divided into several groups, as the various States have issued different types of quarantine regulations.

GROUP 1. EMBARGOES

States.—Embargoes have been issued by the States of Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

Restricted articles.—Cornstalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants, or sorghums and Sudan grass (except clean shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed).

Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural, beets with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums and asters, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems.

Regulations.—State quarantines prohibit the shipment into the States named above, of any of the restricted products listed originating in any part of the following States: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

In addition to the States listed as infested in the previous paragraph, the Georgia, Louisiana, and Nevada quarantines cover other States which may later be found or declared to be infested.

References.—The State orders of group 1 have the following titles, and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:

Arizona—State entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz., Quarantine Order No. 12, effective October 1, 1932.

California—Chief quarantine officer, Sacramento, Calif., Quarantine Order No. 15 (new series), effective August 20, 1932.

Georgia—State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., Regulation 36 (revised), effective July 15, 1932.

Louisiana—State entomologist, Baton Rouge, La., European corn borer quarantine, effective July 26, 1932.

(NOTE: Louisiana does not include rhubarb among the restricted articles.) Revised effective August 2, 1932.

Nevada—State quarantine officer, Reno, Nev., a proclamation by the governor, effective September 1, 1932.

Oregon—Director of agriculture, Agricultural Building, Salem, Oreg., Quarantine Order No. 26 (new series), effective October 11, 1932.

Utah—Commissioner of agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah, Quarantine No. 11, effective September 8, 1932.

GROUP 2. EMBARGOES—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Wyoming has issued an embargo which covers the following articles:

Cornstalks, corn on the cob, cobs or any other débris of corn, broomcorn, all sorghums and Sudan grass (except the clean, shelled seeds of these plants which are free from portions of the plants), celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used for packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlia, except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof "which are free from other plant growth whether grown or stored in the infested district." The shipment of these products from the infested States to Wyoming is forbidden.

The quarantine reference is as follows:

Wyoming—Commissioner of agriculture, Cheyenne, Wyo., Quarantine Order No. 5, effective November 1, 1932.

GROUP 3. STATE CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS ACCEPTED

States.—Restrictive quarantines, largely uniform, have been issued by the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Restricted articles.—Class (a). Cornstalks, ears, cobs or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants, sorghums and Sudan grass (except clean shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed and Sudan-grass seed), which have originated in the States listed below.

Class (b). Celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems, which have been grown or stored in the States listed below.

Restrictions.—Articles of class (a) are admitted only when they have been manufactured or processed in such manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer. Articles of class (b) are admitted either when they have been so manufactured or processed, or when they have been inspected by a duly authorized State or Federal inspector and certified to be free from the European corn borer, and are contained in a car, box, bale, or other container to which is attached a copy of said certificate.

The States named above place these restrictions on shipments of the restricted articles originating in any part of the following States:¹² Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

References.—The State orders of group 3 have the following titles, and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:

Illinois—State department of agriculture, Springfield, Ill., a proclamation by the governor, effective July 27, 1932.

(NOTE.—The Illinois quarantine places oat and rye straw in class (a) instead of class (b). It also provides for the admittance of seed corn on the cob in small quantities, for exhibition purposes, under certificate that it has been subjected to a temperature of 150° F. for not less than three hours.)

Iowa—State entomologist, Ames, Iowa, warning and Quarantine No. 3, effective July 25, 1932.

Kansas—State entomological commission, Topeka, Kans., Quarantine No. 5, effective Aug. 5, 1932.

Missouri—Plant commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., Quarantine No. 3, effective July 20, 1932.

Nebraska—State department of agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr., Quarantine No. 2, effective July 29, 1932.

¹² The South Carolina quarantine also covers "other States in which the European corn borer may be found to exist."

South Carolina—State crop pest commission, Clemson College, S. C., quarantine regulations on account of the European corn borer,¹² effective October 1, 1932.

Wisconsin—State entomologist, Madison, Wis., Quarantine No. 4 (fourth revision), effective August 19, 1932.

GROUP 4. STATE CERTIFICATION ACCEPTED—STATES WITH SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The Florida and Texas quarantines cover the following articles: Cornstalks, corn on the cob, ears, and other parts or débris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass (except cleaned seed and grain); Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems. The list of quarantined States is the same as in groups 1 and 3, but includes additional States which may become infested. Any of the products named, however, may be shipped into Florida or Texas either if manufactured or processed, or if certified by a State or Federal inspector.

Oklahoma has issued a State quarantine similar to those of the States in group 3, except that Wisconsin is included among the States from which such shipments are restricted and the quarantine also applies to "any additional States in which infestation may hereafter be found."

Kentucky has placed a quarantine similar to those in group 3 except that the list of restricted articles omits celery.

The Tennessee quarantine covers the same restricted articles as those listed in group 3, but admits any of them either if manufactured or processed, or if certified by a State or Federal inspector. Kentucky and Wisconsin are included in the list of infested States.

References.—The State orders of group 4 have the following titles and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:

Florida—State plant board of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Rule 32, effective August 16, 1932.

(NOTE.—The Florida quarantine applies to "any additional States in which infestation may hereafter be found.")

Kentucky—State entomologist, Lexington, Ky., Quarantine No. 1, effective October 10, 1932.

Oklahoma—State plant board, Oklahoma City, Okla., Plant board Quarantine No. 9 (amended), effective September 14, 1932.

Tennessee—Commissioner of agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., Notice of Quarantine No. 6 (first revision), effective October 15, 1932.

Texas—Commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Tex., Emergency quarantine—Proclamation No. 71, effective July 25, 1932.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CANADA

Shipments to Canada.—Shipments of cleaned shelled corn, either for seed or feed and cleaned seed of broomcorn may enter Canada, if accompanied by a certificate of inspection, signed by an authorized Federal or State official, to the effect that the shipment in question is free from infestation with the European corn borer.

Shipments from Canada.—Federal Quarantine No. 41 (revised) prohibits the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sorgo (sweet sorghum), grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, and certain other articles, except that permits may be issued by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for the importation of "broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered."

A number of States include part or all of Canada in the area quarantined, but reference to such restrictions is not included herein as State restrictions on foreign commerce are considered unconstitutional.

For further information as to restrictions on shipments to Canada, apply to Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

For further information as to shipments from Canada, apply to Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

¹² The South Carolina quarantine also covers "other States in which the European corn borer may be found to exist."

Synopsis of State regulations on account of the European corn borer, December 10, 1932

State of destination	Group	Order	Restrictions on—	From—	
				Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massa- chusetts, Michigan, New Hamp- shire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylva- nia, Rhode Island, Ver- mont, West Virginia	Other States later found infested
Cornstalks, ears, plants of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass (except shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed and Sudan-grass seed)			Lima beans, green shell beans, beets, with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers and plants of dianthus, cosmos and aster, cut flowers and plants of gladioli and dahlias except corms or roots	None.....	Not covered.
Arizona.....	1	Quarantine No. 12.....	Embargo—shipment entirely prohibited.	do.....	Covered.....
California.....	1	Quarantine No. 15 (new series).	Embargo.....	do.....	Do.....
Florida.....	4	Rule 32.....	Certificate or processing required.	do.....	Covered.....
Georgia.....	1	Regulation 36 Proclamation.....	Embargo—processing or heat required.	do.....	Do.....
Illinois.....	3	Quarantine No. 3.....	Processing required.	do.....	Not covered.
Iowa.....	3	Quarantine No. 5.....	do.....	do.....	Do.....
Kansas.....	3	Quarantine No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	Do.....
Kentucky.....	4			do.....	Do.....
Louisiana.....	1	Not numbered.....	Embargo.....	do.....	Covered.....
Missouri.....	3	Quarantine No. 3.....	Processing required.	do.....	Not covered.
Nebraska.....	3	Quarantine No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	Do.....
Nevada.....	1	Proclamation No. 9.....	Embargo—processing required.	do.....	Covered, Do. ²
Oklahoma.....	4	Quarantine No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	Do.....
Oregon.....	1	Regulation 1 CCB.....	Embargo—processing required.	do.....	Not covered.
South Carolina.....	3	Regulation 1 CCB.....	Certificate required.	do.....	Covered.
Tennessee.....	4	Quarantine No. 6 (first revision).	Certificate or processing required.	do.....	(¹)
Texas.....	4	Emergency quarantine proclamation No. 71.	do.....	do.....	Covered.
Utah.....	1	Quarantine No. 11.....	Embargo—processing required.	do.....	Not covered.
Wisconsin.....	3	Quarantine No. 4 (fourth revision).	do.....	do.....	Do.....
Wyoming.....	2	Quarantine No. 5.....	Embargo.....	do.....	Do.....

¹ For special Illinois restrictions on oat and rye straw, see text.² The Oklahoma quarantine lists Wisconsin as an infested State and covers "any other State hereafter becoming infested."³ The Tennessee quarantine lists Kentucky and Wisconsin as infested States, but does not cover "States hereafter becoming infested." That State also limits restrictions on beans to Lima and shell beans.

B. P. Q.—346, Supplement No. 1.

DECEMBER 27, 1932.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATE REGULATIONS

The State of Colorado has issued a quarantine prohibiting the entry of all stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or débris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragments of cob and other plant débris) of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus, except corms, bulbs, or tubers, without stems; Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural, beets with tops, and rhubarb. The embargo applies to the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Colorado may therefore be added to the list of States in group 1 of B. P. Q.—346.

For full information address the State Entomologist, Fort Collins, Colo., re Quarantine Order No. 4 (second series), effective December 20, 1932.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
A. R. Smith.....	Detroit, Mich.....	315 tulip bulbs.....	\$6.90
C. W. Nye.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	12 avocados with seed.....	1.00
James W. Neal.....	El Paso, Tex.....	12 sweet limes and 6 avocados.....	1.00
Rafael Martinez.....	Fabens, Tex.....	3 oranges.....	1.00
Mrs. R. W. Payne.....	Blaine, Wash.....	15 miscellaneous rooted plants.....	5.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, effective March 24, 1913, as amended effective December 1, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the *Parlatoria blanchardi*.

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black-stem rust of grains.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective June 1, 1931, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective January 1, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 1, 1933,¹³ the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective October 29, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 29, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cotton-seed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled

¹³ Subsequently amended effective Jan. 23, 1933.

with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective January 1, 1929: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 1, 1931, the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1927, amended effective June 2, 1930, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62, effective July 15, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective May 15, 1928, and amended effective June 20, 1932, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of 5-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*) including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), Slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), Stone pine (*P. pinea*), Western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), Loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

Phony-peach disease.—Quarantine No. 67, revised, effective November 30, 1931:¹⁴ Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 30, 1931, the interstate movement from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and from the regulated areas of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, and all kinds and varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, effective June 6, 1914: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

¹⁴ Subsequently lifted effective Mar. 1, 1933.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30, effective January 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweetpotato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Guerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3, effective September 20, 1912: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, effective January 15, 1913, as amended effective February 8, 1913: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypetta ludens*).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913, as amended effective March 16, 1916, and June 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all 5-leaved pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, effective June 6, 1914: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, effective January 1, 1915, as modified effective July 1, 1932: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20, effective July 1, 1915: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays L.*) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytoxa, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa), and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Eusceptes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see Quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective July 1, 1932, the importation of seeds, nursery stock and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily of the valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and

Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), Fritillaria, Muscari (grape-hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies, and that elm (*Ulmus spp.*) seeds may not be imported from Europe under permit or otherwise.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1927, and amended, effective August 15, 1927,¹⁵ the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55, effective September 1, 1923:¹⁶ Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective September 1, 1923,¹⁶ the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective July 15, 1932, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum spp.*) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

¹⁵ Subsequently revised effective Mar. 1, 1933.

¹⁶ Subsequently revised effective July 1, 1933.

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Spain; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The revised regulations issued under this order, effective March 1, 1922, were amended effective August 1, 1930, so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder, restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements.—These regulations, revised effective August 1, 1931, were promulgated pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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